The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Poetry.

CARELESS HUSBANDS.

My liege lord sits in his library chair,
And I sat idly by;
My lord wears a grave and studious air,
And I dare say so do I.

But we look grave from a different cause—
He is buried in study, while I
Wonder if *this* is our dream of love,
And look in the fire and sigh.

Books, books, books; a forest of books
Frown on me from every wall;
I suppose I should relish such friends as these,
But I don't like reading at all.

There is plenty to learn, in this life of ours,
To love, to enjoy, or to scorn,
And I care not what the old Romans did
Long ages ere I was born.

And while I look in the fire and sigh,
And my liege deigns not a word,
An organ strikes up, in the street outside,
A tune that I've often heard—

A tune of my girlhood's wild young days—
How strangely it thrills me now!
My heart with a bound springs up in my throat,
And my head on my breast I bow.

I see the dear friends of the "auld lang syne,"
With their greetings kind and warm;
The faces that gathered around me once
Alike in sunshine or storm.

And 'mid the forms and faces that throng so fast
There is one that is cold and pale;
It looks down on me now in the mystic porch
Of the moss-grown cot in the vale.

I hear them this moment, those low sad tones—
"I could better bear to part
If I did not know, in the land of the foe,
Lives the man who claims your heart."

"A spirit whispers me, love, that soon
My young life's star shall set;
And you may smile and mock as you will,
But you'll marry the Northman yet."

Five long years since that pale sad face
Passed away for aye from my side;
He sleeps in his far-off Southern grave,
And I am the Northman's bride.

But his was the truest and purest heart
Of all that ever I met;
And in heaven I know that loyal soul
Watches over its earth-love yet.

The dear faces throng, and the kind tones come
With the tender burden of old;
I wish I could always have been a girl,
Or that husband's were not so cold.

Oh! husbands wise, do you never reflect
When you've caged your pretty birds,
By waiting and watching so many days,
And wasting such tender words?

Do you never reflect what great warm hearts
We women all have, and how true?
And that all a man's soul, and half of his time,
Are nothing more than our due?

Do you never think in your idle chat
With men by night or by day,
That your wife is moping alone at home,
And may wonder why you stay?

Or if home once more, with a careless air
Do you, sizing on paper or book,
E'en notice the favorite dress she has donned
By so much as a pleasant look?

No tender word for the ear which knows
No music like unto this?
Do you think she will never ask herself
If this can be wedded bliss?

You marry a girl at whose feet have knelt
Full many before you came;
And you say, "*I* will do whatever I please,
But *she* must be always the same."

Take heed, vain sir, while you smoke and read,
Or lounge at the club or play,
Lest she hear a tune on the organ outside,
That she knew in the olden day!

And that faces that loved her come not back
On the music's billowy tide:
While her true heart learns its first regret
By her careless husband's side.

"OUR FAMILY JAR."

A Sketch of Early Married Life.

Tom and I never quarrel. It has come to be a sort of byword with the family, when they wish to express an extraordinary degree of connubial felicity, 'As happy as Tom and Louise!' So you see our reputation is established. But we did have a little difficulty once, and it had nearly proved a serious one. Even now, I never hear the story of the young couple who were sundered for life by that miserable little rat or mouse, whichever it was, (I always have believed *she* was right) without shuddering to think of the awful fate that Tom and I escaped.

But though it was providentially averted, I am going to write the history of our quarrel as a warning to all young couples.

It had always been one of Tom's hobbies that people should go to housekeeping as soon as they are married.

'What do they marry for,' he would say, 'but domestic comfort? and pray how are they to find it in a crowded hotel or boarding house.'

And as I perfectly agreed with Tom, to housekeeping we went as soon as we returned from our wedding tour.

We of course experienced the usual amount of mistakes and failures, incident to young married people, but at the end of two months we found ourselves fairly settled down. Our sole domestic was a respectable matron of mature age, whose larger half (it was worse, also, in this case) had deserted her some years before, owing to a slight conjugal difficulty, in which, as is not unusual in Irish broils, whisky had been an important auxiliary. Mother had taken pity on the deserted wife, and, having trained her in all domestic duties, now made her over to me as help. Notwithstanding the numerous failings of her departed spouse Mrs. Macnally still cherished his memory, and spoke of him with tenderness and regret.

'Sure I Mrs Preston,' she would say, 'it was partly my own fault. Pat was always quick, loike, and I should have borne with his little failings.'

And when I mildly hinted that there was a necessary limit to human endurance, she would shake her head with a sigh.

'I should ha' been more patient, sure, mum; wasn't he jist me own husband, after all?' I used to come out of the kitchen after such interviews, feeling quite instructed, and I didn't altogether like to hear Tom laugh, when I told him of our domestic's forgiving spirit.

'How blessings brighten, &c.,' he would say.—'He's the dear departed Macnally, now; he would have been, that ould brute of a Pat, if he had stayed.' But in my secret heart I thought Tom appreciated Mrs Macnally, though he would make fun of her to me. It was one of Tom's failings, in those days to make fun of everything. *One* of them! He had anothes. He *would* keep a dog!

Now I am not averse to pets in the abstract, and I have an affections for cats, but a dog! They are my pet aversion! And Tom's dog Rover was no exception. It was not 'love me, love my dog,' in this case, for Tom's dog I did not love, whatever might have been said of Tom.

Now when I say that Tom would keep a dog, I do not mean that he persisted in this course against my expressed wish to the contrary. In fact, there had been a sort of compromise made between us.—If I hated dogs, he detested cats, and a pet cat was one of my fey hobbies. So we signed a sort of hollow truce, and Rover and Tabby became domesticated in our household. They were very good friends themselves, which was a mercy, as they might otherwise have caused a rupture between their master and mistress, each being bound to uphold and sustain his or her respective appendage.—But for awhile matters went on swimmingly. One afternoon Tom came in to tea rather earlier than usual. 'Lou,' he said, 'I have a present for you, from grandmother. I had a note from her at the office this morning, asking me to call over there, and I went. She had intended to give you something when you were married, but couldn't quite decide then what it should be; and now she wants me to see to getting it over here. I'll drive around, I think in the morning.'

'But you havn't told me what it is, Tom!,

'Ah, my dear! so I havn't. You remember the large jar that has always stood in grandmother's parlor, filled with rose leaves, I believe? Well that's the "dentical thing," as Capen Cuttle used to say.—How do you like it, Miss Lousy?'

'O,' I said, 'the one grandmother thought so much of because it came from Holland, and has always been in the family? I am delighted; it will look so nicely in the parlor, Tom!'

'Glad you're pleased, my dear,' Tom said. 'I used always to be stumbling over the confounded thing at grandmother's but I'm more careful, now I'm a married man!'

I had a few private doubts as to Tom's improvement in that respect, but they did not prevent my pleasure when the next day he brought the jar home. I greatly admired the effect of the blue and white china, with its grotesque figures, against the dark marble of the mantle and hearth. and Tom himself confessed it quite an addition to the room. And when I had filled the jar with rose-leaves, the room smeled like a garden, and my pleasure in the present was wholly unalloyed. It was a week or two afterward, that one afternoon Tom came from the office early to take me to ride. 'Hurry and get ready, Lou,' he said, 'we've no time to spare.'

As there was no mortal reason for our going or returning at a particular time, I could not quite see what the hurry was; but, like a dutiful wife, I made no remarks, and put on my bonnet and shawl as quickly as possible. Tom didn't come into the house at all, but sat on the steps smoking, until I was ready.

'Did you shut the parlor door, Lou?' he asked, as I joined him; 'Rover and Tabby are in the house, and might get in there, if the doors are left open.'

'Oh, I shut them all!' I answered confidently; 'but Tabby could do no harm, at any rate, and you oughtn't to leave Rover in house, Tom.'

'Never mind, he's all right, and I won't forget him again!'

And, dismissing all care we gave ourselves up to the pleasure of the ride. It was after dark when we came home, and Tom left me at the door, driving the horse to the stable himself. I went in, stepping into the parlor a moment to light the gas before going up stairs. But, as it flashed up, what a sight met my horror-stricken eyes! Alas my beautiful Holland jar was broken in pieces, the fragments lay strewn around, and the rose-leaves were scattered in all directions over the carpet. 'Oh, that horrible dog!' I exclaimed involuntarily; 'I wish he was killed!'

Just then I heard Tom come in. I rushed to meet him. 'stark mad with grief.'

'Tom! Tom!' I said 'do but see what that dog of yours has done!'

Tom contemplated the ruins, put his hands in his pockets, and began to whistle. Now if there is one thing more aggravating than another to womankind, it is to hear a man whistle in that way. It is tantalizing, so expressive of doubt, of disbelief, in short, of everything wounding to the feelings of a sensitive person,

'You needn't whistle, Tom,' I said rather crossly. 'I wish somebody would drown that horrid Rover!'

'They'd find it a difficult process, my dear,' Tom observed with a little chuckle. 'Rover swims like a duck.'

I began to be a little indignant at Rover's master, as well as at Rover, so I didn't take any notice of that remark. Tom went on a little more seriously: 'Louise how do you know that Rover did the mischief? You shouldn't condemn even a dog without proof. I Think it is quite as likely to have been Tabby.'

'Tabby, indeed!' I answered with an involuntary burst of indignation. 'How could the little thing have knocked over that large heavy jar? Nonsense, Tom, your partiality to Rover makes you blind to his faults and quite unjust to poor Tabby. She was far enough from here, I'm sure. Of course is was your ugly, rough dog.,

Tom's face grew a little red.

'My dear,' he said with great dignity, 'you allow your feelings to run away with you. Perhaps it will be as well to investigate the facts before you decided. If the door had been properly closed neither dog nor cat could have come into the parlor. But the tea-bell has rung, and you had better go up and take off your things immediately.'

Now ordinarily, Tom would have gone up with me, but to-night he took out his newspaper and seated himself in an easy chair, not vouchsafing a single glance at me. This behavior, with his reference to my having left the door open, was almost too much. Up in my room, alone I was sorely tempted to sit down and have a good cry, poor woman's usual resort. But there was some anger mingled with my grief, and Tom shouldn't see me cry yet! So I choked down my tears, re-arranged my hair with due deliberatiou, and walked down stairs with as much dignity as Tom himself.

'Tom,' I said, as I passed the parlor door, 'I am ready for tea now.

I didn't wait for him as I usually did, but I did go through the hall and down the stairs rather slowly hoping that he would join me. He did not, however, but rose leisurely, folding up his his newspaper, and sauntered along behind me, whistling. It was the first meal that we had not gone down together. I think Mrs. Macnally must have seen something a little peculiar in our behavior, for she gave us both a keen look, but as she never spoke unless she was spoken to, she 'made no sign,' but performed her offices at the table in the usual way. Indeed, there was almost a silence in the room. Tom looked highly indifferent, and I, extremely sulky.

At last, as Mrs Macnally, her mission being ended, was about to leave the room, Tom spoke—

'Mrs Macnally,' he said, 'can you tell me who broke the large jar, in the parlor?'

'There, sir,' Mrs Macnally began as far from the point as possible, 'ye see, I was at me work in the kitchen when yez wint out, and for a while the house was jist as still as nade be. But bime by, I hears an awful nize, and before I cud git to the door, Tabby rin by as hard as iver she cud, and Rover a chasin after her. They teared up the stairs, as if they was mad, and right into the parlor and I after them.—Tabby, she jist run round and round, and Rover after her, an at last she jumped right on the idge of the jar, and Rover dashed right aginst it, and ouver it wint and broke all in paces. And so, sir ye sees,' she said, turning from me, to whom she had addressed the main part of her narrative, to answer Tom's question. 'I can't jist say who it was did it for it was raly both of thim. I expect it was jist loike all troubles betwane folks—some fault on both sides.'—Tom gave a glance at me. 'That will do, now, Mrs Macnally,' he said. And our 'factotum' departed into her own regions. As she closed the door, Tom left his chair and came around to me.

'Lou,' he said putting his arm around me, 'Mrs Macnally is a wise woman. I accept a full share of the blame, for myself and Rover. We're both very sorry, and will never do so again.'

'O Tom,' I said, 'I was my fault after all; I was very gross, and I'm so sorry.'

'Kiss and be friends, then,' Tom said, suiting the action to the word. And with that kiss ends the history of our first and last 'family jar.'—*S. R.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil was. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the beligerents.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened, with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deferred Aves Island claim has been satisfactory paid and adjusted. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of those Republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, 1821, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influences, improved by the rapid disappearance of Slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat at moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the colony from all civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by the way of Behrings Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken, under very favorable circumstances, by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good-will and support, as well of this Government as of those of Great Britian and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of South American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encircling communication. I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britian has been renewed, with full expectation of its early accomplishment.

Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage its former high career of commerce and civilization.

Our very popular and estimable representive in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office of the Government of the Pacha resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the Consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary Powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The rebellion which has so long been flagrant in China has at last been suppressed with the co-operating good officers of this Government and of the other Western Commercial States. The Judicial Consular establishment there has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative revision to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the Government and people of that vast Empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good-will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the Western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its Government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the Western Powers moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue, through many hazards and at a vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicil and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

It is possible if it were a new and open question, the maritime Powers, with the lights they now enjoy would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been, equally of ships of war and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars.

The desire and determination of the Governments of maritime States to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere as, and cannot be more earnest than our own. Nevertheless, unforseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundaries of the United States, which have required and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance, and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as the nations concerned, and their Governments. Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty of Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them. In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months—the period conditionally stipulated under the existing agreement with Great Britain—the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament on the Lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imposts which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.—I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the borders.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration, has, so far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the emigrants while on their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be especially on our part, by giving the emigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are apportioned by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its wastes of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the past year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenues, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance the Treasury on the first day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007.62.

And the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were $1,198,056,101.89, leaving a balance in the Treasury as shown by warrants, of $96,739,905.73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were:—Receipts, $884,076,646.57; disbursements, $865,234,087.86, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558.71.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs $102,316,152.99. From lands, $588,333.29; from direct taxes, $475,648.96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134.10; from miscellaneous sources, $471,511,448.10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balances, $623,443,929.13.

There were disbursed for the civil service $27,565,599.46; for pensions and Indians $7,517,930.97, for the War Department, $690,791,842.97, for the Navy Department $75,733,292.77, for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421.68, making an aggregate of $865,234,087.86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558.71, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

The public debt on the 1st day of July last, as appears by the books of the treasury, amounted to one billion, seven hundred and forty millions, six hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty nine cents ($1,740,690,489.49.) Probably should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might perhaps effect, and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe themselves.

The public debt on the first day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to congress at the commencement of the last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year by the sum of $3,995,097.31. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury.

The National banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th day of November, 584 National banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State banks. Changes from the State systems to the National systems are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not secured by the Government.

That the Government and the people will derive great benefit from this change in the banking system of the country can hardly be questioned. The National system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the National credit, and protect the people against losses in paper money.—Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppressing of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems to be quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country.

The Report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bueaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed necessary for the National defence, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period and conducted with so much efficiency and success.

The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of six hundred and seventy-one vessels carrying four thousand six hundred and ten guns, and of 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 4,247 tons.

The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about fifty one thousand. There have been captured by the navy during the year three hundred and twenty-four vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is thirteen hundred and seventy-nine, of which two hundred and sixty-seven are steamers.

The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus far reported, amount to $14,396,250,51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total ezpenditure of the Navy Department, of every description including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into the existence since the 4th day of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are $238,647,262,85.

Your favorable consideration is invited to to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a Navy Yard and suitable establisement for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference is made in my last annual message. Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Cyngress at its last session in respect to prizes on our inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of Vice Admiral in our naval service.

Your attention is invited to the Report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the operation and financial condition of the Post office Department. The postal revenues for the year ending June 30, 1864, amounted to $12,438,253.78, and the expenditures to $12,644,768,20, the excess of expenditures over receipts being $206,652,42. The views presented by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he reccommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of note-worthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which at first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Neveda has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific ocean.

The Territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized. But it is understood these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation.

As intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relative to the Public Lands, Indian Affairs, the Pacific Railroad and mineral discoveries, contained in the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other matters of public interest pertaining to his Department.

The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending 30th December last was 4,221,342, acres, of which 1,538,614 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads and sold for cash.—The cash rdceived from sales and location fees was $1,019,446.

The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was $678,007,21, against $136,077,95, received during the preceeding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year, has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Paoific States by railways and telegraph lines has been entered on with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassment arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha city, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California, has been made from Sacramento to the great bend of the Truckee river in Neveda.

Numerous discoveries of gold and silver, and cinnabar mines have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Neveda and Rocky Mountains and the subordinate ranges, now teems with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the product of the mines of precious metals in that region, has, during the year reached if not exceeded, one hundred millions in value.

It was reccommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodelled. Congress at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indian. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for payingp ensions to invalided soldiers and sailors of the Republc, and to the widows, orphans and dependant mothers of those who have fallen in battle, or died of disease contracted or wounds received in the service of the country, have been diligently administered.

There has been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last the nrmes of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and 271 disabled seameh, making the present number of army invalid pensioners, 22767, and of navy invalid pensioners, 712.

Of widows, orphans and mothers 22,188 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,444, and of navy pensioners 793. At the beginning of the year the number of Revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those who under the laws receive pensions because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, $4,504,616,92 have been paid to the pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully recommend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have been established and fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aqueduct, the Capitol and matters of local interest, to the Report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is particularly the people's department in which they feel more deeply concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

The war continues. Since the last annual message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our arms have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase in our relative strength, that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well appointed large army, to move on such an expedition. The result is net yet known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Lonisiana have organized loyal State Governments with free Constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movements in the same directions more extensive though less difinite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, should not be overlooked. But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to Liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of these who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session.

Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this one does not; hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better.

It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered how far their judgment may be effected by it. It is the voice of the people now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crisis like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common and is very desirable—almost indispensable—and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority simply because it is the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union and among the means to secure that end, such will through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm, nor more nearly unrnimous, than now.

The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls give strange assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose.

It is an unanswerable argument to this effect that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause; but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the policians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the National cause.

The election has exhibited another fact, not less valuable to be known. The fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of national resources—that of living men. While it is menancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought and dwindled and gone out of existence; a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service.

The election returns prove this. So many voters could not be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,222 cast then; showing an aggregate now of 3,982,011. To this is to be added 33,762 cast now, in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,775, and the nett increase during the three years and a half of the war 145,551. A table is appended, showing particulars. To this again should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who by the laws of those States could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in organized Territories is triple now what it was four years ago, while thousands—white and black—join us, as the National arms press back the insurgent lines. So much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election.

It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true.—the important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began; that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be maintain the contest indefinitely. This as to men. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever.

The national resources then are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustable. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the National authority is unchanged, and, we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union—precisely what we cannot and will not give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union; we cannot voluntarily yield. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield—we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way, it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. They can, at any moment, have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and Union. The number of such may increase. Loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are, and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged of by the past.

A year ago general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the accepted classes were still in contemplation of special clemency.

During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied.

Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under restraint. It is still so open to all. But the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lie

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the President of the United States is given in this week's paper. It is concise, business like, comprehensive and practical. It should be studiously read by every one who would acquaint himself from the highest source, with the true condition of the country. The patriotic press is very generally more than satisfied with the style and and matter of the message, while the "democratic" press find nothing in it to commend. The same systematic misrepresentation and abuse which made it notorious before the election, characterizes it now, and we, therefore, look in vain for a word of approval. The people, however, care nothing for this manifestation of partizan anger and prejudice. They are satisfied with the choice they have made, and if anything were wanting to confirm the wisdom of it, it may be found in this determined opposition on the part of the copperhead press, not to be pleased with any act or measure of the administration looking to the restoration of peace and the unity of the government by the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

After passing over our relations with foreign governments, and surveying the condition of our national finances, both of which are ably and briefly disposed of, the President adverts to his future policy in dealing with the rebellion and its cause, slavery. This part of the Message is of such vast importance that we shall not attempt a summary of it, but would urge all our readers to read it carefully and critically. His solemn declaration that he will abide by the policy enunciated in his Emancipation Proclamation will be acceptable to every man who believes that slavery has been the cause of this accursed rebellion, and, that its extinction, is demanded not only by the future prosperity of the country, but by every dictate of reason and humanity.

Koontz and Fuller.

The Governor, it seems has determined not to declare Messrs. Koontz and Fuller elected to Congress from the Somerset and Westmoreland districts, although satisfied that both of them received a majority of the popular vote, the Attorney General having decided that the Governor cannot go behind the certificates of the return judges. This is practically giving the return of Congressmen into the hands of a few unscrupulous men who get themselves chosen return judges. If such be the law, it should be amended as soon as the Legislature meets. The board of return judges in these two districts were controlled by Copperheads, and by illegally rejecting soldiers' votes they managed to count Dawson and Coffroth in, contrary to the vote of the people and the plain letter of the law. If the Governor cannot legally correct such rascality as this, it is high time that the power to do so should be conferred on him Congress will set the matter right, if the Governor cannot.—*Pittsburgh Gazete.*

The Special Income Tax.

This tax will soon be demanded by the collectors and the public should be in readinsss to make proper and prompt returns, under the penalties prescribed in the act. This tax, it will be remembered, is the second one for 1863, and amounts to an additional *five* per cent. on the income. The first tax was but three per cent., and was paid some time ago. The intention of the law is that, every man having an income over $600, shall pay in the aggregate for that year, eight per cent. No deductions are allowed on the five per cent. assesment for dividends or interests received from any company or association. The full amount of a man's income, from all sources, must be counted, not including, however, certain other deduction which are printed on the back of the return furnished by the assessor. Every person is obliged to make a return, and these returns are open to the inspection of any citizen, so that every man in a district may see that his neighbor complies with the law and bears his proper share of taxation.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED IN CONGRESS.—During the reading of the Message in the House of Representatives, it was several times interrupted by applause, especially the concluding portion in which he says he will not be the instrument to re-enslave such persons as are made free by the Emancipation Proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress, and that in stating this as a single condition of peace he meant simply to say, the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it. The applause was by the clapping of hands, with exclamations of "good!" "that's right!" &c. The Speaker rapped his gavel to prevent a further infraction of the rules of decorum, although it was evident that he himself shared in the declarations of the President.

THE PRESIDENTIAL Electoral Colleges of the several loyal States met their respective State Capitols on Wednesday, 9, inst., and cast the vote of their States respectively in accordance with the popular verdict on the 8th of November. In the Pennsylvania Electoral College, Morton McMichael was chosen President, and George W. Hammersly, Secretary. Jno. A. Hiestand, of the Lancaster *Examiner*, was appointed Messenger to Washington to deliver the return to the Vice President of the United States.

RIGHT.—In the United States House of Representatives on Thursday last, Mr. Schenck of Ohio offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of passing a law denantonalizing persons who go abroad to escape the draft, and requiring application for naturalization in case they want to be restored to the privilege of citizenship. We hope that the law will be adopted, and the cowardly shirks receive their deserts.

THE actual election of the President took place on Wednesday the 8th inst. The Electors of President and Vice President met on that day in the capitals of of their respective States, and cast the Electoral vote of their States. The result is the same as that before announced, all the States but three voting for Lincoln and Johnson. The votes thus cast will be opened and read in Congress in Eebruary next, after which the arrangements will be made for the inaugeration.

THE AMENDMENT to the constitution prohibiting Slavery, will pass [the present House, the motion to reconsider, made at the last session by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, will be called up in due season, and the prospect now is that, when the reconsideration takes place. the amendment will pass.—Many of the democratic members, who voted against it last session, having learned a lesson from the last election, will now vote for it.

An important advertisement from the Provost Marshal, in regard to the correction of the enrolment list is published in this paper.

Important Appointment.

One of the first acts of President Lincoln upon the re-assembling of the U. S. Senate Monday, 5inst. was to send in the nomination of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, the recent able Secretary of the Treasury, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of the late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. The Senate immediately confirmed the appointment by a unanimous vote—a compliment eminently deserved. The whole country will endorse the choice and thank the President for making it. No better man could have been selected for this high position throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The President at the same time sent to the Senate for confirmation, the appointment of the Hon. Wm. Dennison, as Postmaster General, in the place of Judge Blair, resigned; and that of Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, as Attorney General in place of Attorney General Bates, resigned.—These are also admirable appointments, which will be endorsed by the Senate with like unanimity. The new Cabinet will stand as follows:

Secretary of State,	Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y.
Secretary of War,	E. M. Stanton, of Pa.
Sec'y of Treasury,	W. P. Fessenden, of Me.
Secretary of Navy,	Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Sec'y of Interior,	John P. Usher, of Ind.
Postmaster Gen.,	Wm. Dennison, of Ohio
Attorney General,	Jas. S. Speed, of Ky.

The Supreme Court of the United States, as at present constituted, will stand as follows:

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio,		$6,500

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Me.,	Salary	$6,000
Hon. Samuel Nelson, of N. Y.,	"	6,000
Hon. Robert C. Grier, of Pa.,	"	6,000
Hon. James M. Wayne, of Ga.,	"	6,000
Hon. David Davis, of Ill.,	"	6,000
Hon. John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	6,000
Hon. Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio,	"	6,000
Hon. Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa,	"	6,000
Hon. Stephen J. Field, of Cal.,	"	6,000

The Court meets on the first Monday of December of each year, at Washington. It is now in session. The composition of the Court is decidedly anti-slavery. We have no more Dred Scott decisions from henceforward.

THE STATE GUARD.—It is now officially announced that the men who enlist in the State Guard, now being organized by Gov. Curtin for State defence, will be practically exempt from draft for The United States service. Any members of the guard drafted by the general government will be furloughed for the full period of their term of State service and they will at the same time be duly credited on the quotas of their respective districts. The following is Provost Marshal General Frey's letter on the subject, dated Nov. 29th:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the President of the United States has ordered as follows: In case the Governor of Pennsylvania shall organsize the Pennsylvania State Guard and put in service under State act for that purpose a number not exceeding five thousand, it is ordered that any member of said organization being drafted into the United States service be at once furloughed, so as to retain his place in said State organization, not receiving pay of the United States, but the time counting on his term under the draft. You are instructed to see that the orders of the President are strictly conformed to.

ABOLISHED.—The Department of the Susquehanna has been abolished by order of the War Department, and the Department of Pennsylvania established, with Headquarters at Philadelphia, Gen. Cadwallader being in command. Brig. Gen. Ferry's headquarters are now established at Chambersburgh.

WAR SUMMARY.

Late rebel papers report that Sherman captured all the powder of Georgia and 3000 stand of arms at Milledgeville; that Grant has been reinforced by from 6000 to 10,000 men; that the Dutch Gap canal can be made ready in a few hours; that the Union troops have effected a lodgement between Fort Darling and the Howlett House; that one of our gunboats was sunk on Monday by an iron bolt from one of the Howlett House guns; that Gen. Sheridan and his cavalry appeared at Fredericksburg on Wednesday; that resolutions in favor of sending peace commissioners to Washington have been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature, and that in the South Carolina Legislature resolutions depreciating peace negotiations until a dissolution of the Union is conceded have been introduced.

The Richmond papers of the 9th instant state that a heavy column of Federal troops left the front of Petersburg on Tuesday night, and moved out the Jerusalem Plank road. On Wednesday they were at Proctor's, twenty miles from Petersbnrg, and on Thursday at Jarret's, thirty-two miles from Petersburg, on the Weldon Railroad, and were proceeding towards Weldon. This is, no doubt, the expedition under General Warren of which we have already had some accounts.

Memphis was excited on the 9th instant in consequence of a report that Beauregard was marching on Fort Pillow with a strong force and heavy guns, supposed to be intended to be used for the blockade of the river. Osceola has been occupied by a small force of rebels. A party of rebels recently appeared opposite Memphis, and a force of negroes which was sent after them was ambushed and nearly all killed.

Official dispatches have been received from Gen. Rousseau at Murfreesboro. The railroad south of that place is believed to be uninjured. Blockhouses 5 and 6 were surrounded, and were abandoned by the garrisons, who fought their way through the enemy without loss. On Sunday night the block-house at Orville Creek was attacked by infantry and artillery, but was not injured.—On the same night a force under General Milroy went out, attacked the rebels and routed them.—Our loss was small. Our troops then returned to the fort.

North Corolina advices state that, the rebel troops having been sent to Georgia, that State is left almost entirely unprotected. The opposition papers are urging that immediate steps be taken for a cessation of hostilities, and a peace on any terms which the United States government may propose. The members of Congress who supported the proposition are receiving letters calling upon them to withdraw from Richmond and aid the movement in North Carolina.

Army of the Potomac advices state that on Wednesday morning, the Fifth Corps, a division of the Second Corps, and two brigades of Gregg's cavalry, went South. They were subsequently heard from and had crossed the Nottoway river, on the Jerusalem road, without opposition. On Thursday afternoon, a reconoitering party of cavalry went out on rhe left and encountered the rebel pickets on the Vaughan road. The rebels were driven to

Army of the Potomac advices say that the demonstration made on Friday towards Hatcher's Run did not result in bringing on an engagement. No fighting of consequence took place. The troops returned on Saturday night. Nothing positive has been heard from Warren.

Hatcher's Run, where they had breastworks. After some skirmishing the party returned, with a loss of seven men. It was reported that firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek, and Warren was supposed to be fighting the enemy.

General Sherman, according to the Richmond papers of the 10th, was east of the Ogechee river, twenty-five miles from Savannah, on the 7th. On the previous day he had marched his army eighteen miles,

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Struggle in Tennessee--Defeat of the Rebels--Six Guns Captured.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 6.—Very little of interest transpired yesterday. Artillery skismishing continued throughout the day. Yesterday a body of Rebels attacked block houses Nos. 6 and 7, near Murfreesboro. They were driven off in confusion, losing six guns and a number of prisoners. Matters at the front to-day are quieter than usual.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.—The situation of affairs remains unchanged. In front of the Fourth Corps not a shot was fired up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Since then some slight skirmishing occurred.

Owing to the slippery state of the ground, the men find it impossible to move about.

The Rebels can be plainly seen from the front of the Fourth Corps standing about their camp fires.

Hostilities may be said to have ceased on account of bad weather.

Deserters who come in say that the Rebels have strong intrenchments. with two rows of *chevaux de frise*, with wires stretched around to strengthen them.

Col. Louis Johnson, instead of Col. G. M. S. Johnson, commander of the Forty-fourth Colored Infantry, has received from the General commanding the highest praise for the the manner in which he fought his troops at Mill Creek Station No. 2, having gallantly kept the enemy at bay for sixteen hours, and finally fought his way out. and reached Nashville with the loss of 115 men, killed and wounded.

No report has yet been heard from the gunboat which went down the river yesterday morning.—No cannonading has been heard here since their departure.

The river is three feet deep on the shoals, and is falling.

Foster's Expedition into South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—By the steamer Trade Wind we have Port Royal advices of the 4th inst.

The Palmetto *Herald* says that on the 29th ult. an expedition left Port Royal and went up Broad river, accompanied by several gunboats.—The troops landed at Boyd's Point and proceeded inland several miles, meeting with rebel pickets only. The next morning the enemy appeared in force on the road leading to Grahamsville' with cavalry, infantry and artilery. We advanced and drove them gradually back to a battery and entrenchments, where they made a stand.

A hot engagement of seven hours ensued, during which there were charges and counter charges on each side, with considerable loss. Night put a stop to the fighting, the lines on both sides remaining the same. We took a few prisoners and lost a few. Our casualties are variously estimated at from 600 to 1000. During the evening we fell back a short distance, and since then an advance was made in other directions.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The postal revenues for the year ending the 30th June last were $12,488,253 78, and the expenditure of this department during the same period were $12,644,786 20, showing an excess of the latter of $206,532 42. The excess of receipts in 1864 over 1861, the first year of the rebellion, was $4,088,957 38. The increase of expenditures in 1864 compared with those of 1863, is 11 5-8 per centum, and the increase in the revenue for the same year 11 3-8 per cent.

During the fiscal year 334,054,610 postage stamps, of the value of $10,177,827; 26,644,300 stamped envelopes, amounting to $765,512 50, and 1,574,500 newspaper wrappers, amounting to $31,490, were issued. The total value of these *issues* was $10,-974,329 50, which, compared with the issue of the previous year, ($10,388,700) shows an increase of $635,669 50 or aboui 6½ per cent. The value of the stamps, and stamped envelopes *sold* was $10,776,-589 58, and the amount *used* in the prepayment of postage was $9,878,155 61.

On the 30th of June last there were in operation 6,083 mail routes, the number ot contractors being 5,963. The length of these routes was 159,173 miles, and the service as follows, viz: Railroad, 22,616; steamboat, 6,278 miles: "celerity, certainty and security," 109,278 miles—costing $5,818,469.

Inquiry has been made of Lieutenant General Grant relative to the existing arrangements for supplying our armies with mails, with the assurance of my earnest purpose to co-operate with him in carrying into effect any desired improvements of that service; and I am gratified to learn from his reply, that the system of receiving and forwarding mails now in operation is entirely satisfactory, and that "our soldiers receive their mail matter with as much regularity and promptness as is possible for armies in the field, and with perhaps as much celerity and security as the most favored portions of the country."

The mailing of all letters *direct* from one office to another, however situated, in so vast a territory as that embraced within the United States, is objectionable. The ordinary distributing post-office not meeting the necessities of the service, experiments have been commenced with railway or traveling post-offices. The requisite cars for the purpose are prepared for one daily line between Washington and New York, and by means of clerks taken temporarily from the post-offices at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; letters intended for distribution at either of those points are distributed in the cars, and so arranged that they can be dispatched without delay on connecting routes. Thus it is found that the transmission of letters is expedited from twelve to twenty-four hours, being the time usually lost in distributing offices. Similar experiments have been made on the routes from Chicago, Illinois, to Clinton, Davenport, and Dubuque, Iowa, with equally satisfactory results.

Attention has been given to the putting in operation the railway distribution to other prominent points, and the companies which have been asked to furnish the necessary car facilities have generally responded favorably On the great eastern and western routes to Cleaveland, as well as between Washington and New York, the size and importance of the mails and the amount of distribution to be done are such as to require accommodations to the extent of an entire car. West of Cleveland only a portion of a car will be used on each route.

Including the suspended post-offices, the whole number on the 30th June, 1864, was 28,878; of which 19,976 are in the loyal, and 8,902 in the disloyal States. The number of Presidential offices is 705, and 28,173 are under the appointment of the Postmaster General.

During the year 619 post-offices have been established, 788 discontinued, and 211 changes made of names and sites. The number of cases acted upon was 5,579. Four thousand seven hundred and thirteen postmasters have been appointed, of whom 3,-028 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 674 by removals; 259 by death; 133 by change of name and sites, and 619 on establishment of new offices.

The free delivery of mail matter by carrier has been introduced at sixty-six offices, employing at present, 685 carriers, at an aggregate annual compensation of $317,061 22.

The Act approved May 17, 1861, authorized the Postmaster General to establish, "under such rules and regulations as he may find expedient and necessary, a uniform money-order system at all post-offices which he may deem suitable therefor;" and is further provided that this system should be put into operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

A superintendent and assistant have been appointed, one hundred and forty-one post-offices have been designated as money-offices, and the operation of the system commenced on the 1st instant.

The maximum amount for which a money-order can be issued is fixed by law at thirty dollars, the object of the system being to afford a cheap, immediate, and safe agency for the transfer through the mails of *small sums* of money.

Nashville dispatches of Saturday say that the situation is unchanged. In the afternoon there was some slight skirmishing. On account of the weather, hostilities have ceased.

A Union expedition which crossed the Mississippi River from Memphis, Tenn., and went fifteen or twenty miles into Arkansas, captured on the 30th ult., forty Rebel soldiers, including Brigadier-General Adams, an Adjutant, three Captains and one Lieutenant.

Another reconnoissance towards Hatcher's Run was made on Friday morning by a force consisting of detachments from several cavalry regiments.—The enemy's videttes were driven across the run, and the rebel works on the opposite side were carried. The enemy is believed to have fallen back to Armstrong's Mills, a stronger position, a mile and half west.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Fessenden, in his report, has given a thorough and intelligible report of the condition of the national finances, and its candor is not its least value. In his introductory remarks. the Secretary admits the difficulties that still confront the Government, while his whole report furnishes evidence that the resources of the nation, properly used, are sufficient to remove them. The Republic has now a debt of seventeen hundred and forty millions six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty cents, the annual interest of which is, in round numbers, ninety-one millions.—The reduction of this debt is at present impossible. The daily expenditure is about two and a quarter millions, while the daily receipts are not quite one million and a half. Thus we are running in debt at the rate of one million and three-quarters daily, a fact which should certainly have serious consideration. The only way to reduce this rate is by the imposition of new taxes, by which the daily receipts according to Mr. Fessenden's estimate, may be raised to two millions. The system of taxation he recommends will produce an internal revenue of three hundred millions yearly. Yet, even with the additional revenues from customs and other sources, the debt must grow, and it is calculated that the increase during the year ending June 30, 1865, will be $482-372,188. These figures are not alarming. On the contrary, we are surprised that so candid an exhibition of the situation as Mr. Fessenden has made should be so encouraging. But the facts show that Congress should earnestly address itself to the enlargement of the national revenue to the full extent of the national resources. In the last two years we have laid the foundations of a sound system, and one of the great duties of the future is its thorough development. Mr. Fessenden advices the appointment of a commission to examine the subject of taxation, and this wise and practical suggestion should have the immediate attention of Congress.

Report of the Navy Department.

This document affords a fine picture of the rapid progress and glorious achievements of our navy during the past year. Of the passages relating to the events of that period we have not space to speak, were it necessary. But the exhibit of the naval force is something demandinging attention. We have now 671 vessels, carrying 4610 guns, and of an aggregate tonnage of 510,396. Other navies may exceed these figures, but in point of efficiency there is now no navy surpassing ours. We have no less than 71 iron-clad vessels of war, carrying 275 guns. But the pride of our ocean navy are undoubtedly our 113 wooden steamers, built especially for war, and carrying 1426 guns, of the ability whereof the Kearsarge has borne testimony. Secretary Welles again repeats his urgent recommendation to Congress to accept League Island from the city of Philadelphia, and establish thereon a great naval depot for iron-clad vessels.

As has been anticipated, Mr. Welles, recommends the establishment of the grade of vice-admiral in the navy, and that the rank be conferred on Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, for his brilliant services in the Mississippi river and in Mobile bay, in which we think the loyal masses everywhere will most heartily cuncur. The number of naval prizes captured since the commencement of the war is given at 1379, of which 267 we steamers, and the gross proceeds of sales thereof $14,396,250, the nett proceeds above expenses being $12,190,741, of which one-half goes to the United States government as a naval pension fund. The expenditures of the Naval Department during the fiscal year were $85,733-292, and the whole estimated expenditure of the Department to the 4th of March next $280,647,261 from the commencement of the present Administration.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

SENATE.—The principal business of the session was the reception of and listening to the Message of the President. The Treasury and Naval Reports were received and laid upon the table. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After hearing the Message, Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin; also a bill to prevent specie from being paid or accepted for a greater sum than the value set down, and to prevent any United States note being received for a smaller sum than specified in the bill. The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Lane introduced a bill for a special session of the U. S. District Court, of Indiana.—Mr. Morrill presented a bill to extend the time for completing the railroad in Washington City for two years. The credentials of the Louisiana Senators were brought up with a remonstrance of citizens of that State. After some discussion the documents were ordered to be printed. Mr Powell offered a resolution to inquire into conduct of Gen. Paine, while commanding in Kentucky. Laid by until the Committees are announced. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blaine moved to reconsider the motion adopted yesterday, referring Mr. Steven's anti gold speculation bill to the Committee of Ways and Means; stating that this action had produced great mischief, resulting in a large rise in the price of gold. Mr. Stevens moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; lost—51 to 68. The reconsideration was then carried—62 to 41. Mr. Stevens moved to postpone consideration to ten days. Mr. Blaine moved to lay on the table, which was carried—73 to 52. Mr. Cole offered a bill to establish a steamship mail line between the United States and China. Mr. Sloane desired the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to apportion representatives among the States according to their number of qualified electors. Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to report what obstacles have prevented a full and early exchange of prisoners. Mr. Arnold introduced a bill to amend the act for the naturalization of soldiers so as to include sailors. Mr. Julian introduced a bill providing for the sale of mineral lands. Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill establishing a Navy Yard at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Cox wanted copies of all communications concerning the exchange of prisoners. Mr. Randall proposed a Select Committee, to examine into alleged frauds at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. A resolution, by Mr. Broomall, was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing bounties to soldiers and raising their pay in proportions. Mr. Odell moved to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to establish an ad valorem tax on merchandise. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis gave notice of the introduction of a joint resolution for the restoration of the Union and peace, the vindication of the Constitution and guaranteeing all the right of the citizens of the several States. On motion of Mr. Anthony, the rules which require Standing Committees, to be elected by ballot were suspended, and the committees, as arranged in caucus, were agreed to. The credentials of the Louisiana Senators were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Morgan presented a petition from Wm. C. Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, John A. Dix, Ulysses S. Grant, Peter Cooper, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, and many others, asking an appropriation for the support of a National Home for totally disabled soldiers and seamen.—Referred to the Military Committee. The bill proposing revenue cutters on the lakes was referred to the Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Lane, all bills and memorials in the Senate were referred to their appropriate committeess. After some debate upon Mr. Powell's resolution calling for information with regard to the conduct of Gen. Paine, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens reported back the joint resolution explaining the revenue act as affecting the duty on cigars. A debate followed, in which Mr. Brooks, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Davis, Mr. Myers and Mr. Kasson participated, when the consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday. A Message was received from the President, Recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. Winslow and Lieut Cushing, of the Navy; to the former for the destruction of the Alabama, and the latter for the destruction of the Albemarle. Referred to the Naval Committee. The President's Message was referred to the proper Committees. Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to drop from the navy rolls all unemployed officers. He also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of denationalizing persons going abroad to escape the draft, and requiring naturalization in case they shall be restored to citizenship. Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson presented a memorial from William Cornell Jewett, praying for the favor of Congress to an international tribunal to decide upon the points at issue in the present war. Laid upon the table. A petition from the Associated Press, asking for a reduction of a duty on imported paper, was referred to the Committee on Finance. A petition of Major General Weitzel and 470 officers of the Eighteenth Army Corps, asking for an increase of pay, was referred to the Military Committee.—Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of the immediate passage of an act to increase the revenue by an additional tax on sales of real and personal property, merchandise, produce, &c. The Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the propriety of the passage of a law to require vessels engaged in foreign trade to take on board American boys, at least one for every 500 tons measurement. Mr. Davis introduced a series of resolutions for the restoration of peace, &c. The resolution of Mr. Powell, calling for the record of the commission in case General Payne was referred to the Military Committee. After an Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Received the resignation of Mr. Fenton, of New York, who has been elected Governor of the State. A note from the Tobacco National Association, asking a suspension of the consideration of the tobacco tax bill for two weeks, was read, and the subject was postponed until Thursday. The bill (reported at last session) authorizing the appointment of a competent engineer to survey the necessary amount of land near New London, Conn., for a navy-yard, was then considered. Mr. Kelly made a forcible argument in favor of League Island. He was replied to by Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut.—Mr. Charles O'neil also spoke in favor of League Islrnd, but no final action was taken on the subject. The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, introduced at the last session, was passed. Mr. Cole of California desired to introduce a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for any statements relative to any change of contract for carrying the overland California mail, but objection was made. Adjourned.

THE THIRTY-EIGHT CONGRESS.

Second Session Convened Monday Dec. 5.

SENATE.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, President.
JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.
John Conness, R.
James A. McDougall, D.

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon, R.
Lafayette S. Foster, R.

DELAWARE.
George Reed Riddle, D.
William Saulsbury, D.

ILLINOIS.
Lyman Trumbull, R.
Wm. A. Richardson, D.

INDIANA.
Thomas A. Hendricks, D.
Henry S. Lane, R.

IOWA.
James Harlan, R.
James W. Grimes, R.

KANSAS.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, R.
James H. Lane, R.

KENTUCKY.
Garret Davis, D.
Lazarus W. Powell, D.

MAINE.
L. M. Morrill, R.
Nathan A. Farwell, R.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner, R.
Henry Wilson, R.

MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson, D.
Thomas H. Hicks, R.

MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler, R.
Jacob M. Howard, R.

MINNESOTA.
Alexander Ramsey, R.
Morton S. Wilkinson, R.

MISSOURI.
John B. Henderson, R.
B. Gratz Brown, R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Daniel Clark, R.
John P. Hale, R.

NEW JERSEY.
William Wright, D.
John C. Ten Eyck, R.

NEW YORK.
Edwin D. Morgan, R.
Ira Harris, R.

OHIO.
Benjamin F. Wade, R.
John Sherman, R.

OREGON.
Benjamin F. Harding, R.
James W. Nesmith, D.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Charles R. Buckalew, D.
Edgar Cowan, R.

RHODE ISLAND.
William Sprague, R.
Henry B. Anthony, R.

VERMONT.
Jacob Collamer, R.
Solomon Foot, R.

VIRGINIA.
James S. Carlisle, D.
(Vacancy, Lemuel J. Bowden being dead.)

WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G. Van Winkle, R.
Waitman T. Willey, R.

WISCONSIN.
James R. Doolittle, R.
Timothy O. How, R.

Republicans.....37
Democrats.....12

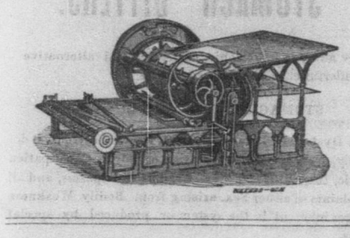
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, Speaker.
EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

Dist.	CALIFORNIA.	
1	Thos. B. Shannon, R.	
2	William Higby, R.†	
3	Cornelius Cole, R.	
	CONNECTICUT.	
1	Henry C. Deming, R.	
2	James E. English, D.*	
3	Augustus Brandagee, R.	
4	John H. Hubbard, R.	
	DELAWARE.	
	Nath. B. Smithers, R.	
	ILLINOIS.	
1	Isaac N. Arnold, R.*	
2	J. F. Farnsworth, R.†	
3	E. B. Washburne, R.*†	
4	Charles M. Harris, D.	
5	Eben C. Ingersoll, R.†	
6	Jesse O. Norton, R.	
7	John R. Eden, D.	
8	Lewis W. Ross, D.†	
9	Anth. L. Knapp, D*	
10	Jas. C. Robinson, D.*	
11	Wm. R. Morrison, D.	
12	William J. Allen, D.	
	J. C. Allen, D.* (at large)	
	INDIANA.	
1	John Law, D.*	
2	James A. Cravens, D.*	
3	H. W. Harrington, D.	
4	William S. Holman, D.	
5	Geo. W. Julian, R.*†	
6	Ebenezer Dumont, R.†	
7	D. W. Voorhees, D.*†	
8	Godlove S. Orth, R.†	
9	Schuyler Colfax, R.*†	
10	Jos. K. Edgerton, D.	
11	Jas. F. McDowell, D.	
	IOWA.	
1	Jas. F. Wilson, R.*†	
2	Hiram Price, R.†	
3	Wm. B. Allison, R.†	
4	Josiah B. Grinnell, R.†	
5	John A. Kasson, R.†	
6	W. A. Hubbard, R.†	
	KANSAS.	
	A. Carter Wilder, R.	
	KENTUCKY.	
1	Lucren Anderson, R.	
2	Geo. H. Yeaman, D.*	
3	Henry Grider, D.*	
4	Aaron Harding, D.*	
5	Robert Mallory, D.*	
6	Green Clay Smith, R.	
7	Brutus J. Clay, D.	
8	Wm. H. Randall, R.*	
9	W. H. Wadsworth, D.	
	MAINE.	
1	Lor. D. M. Sweat, D.	
2	Sidney Perham, R.†	
3	James G. Blain, R.†	
4	John H. Rice, R.*†	
5	Fred. A. Pike, R.*†	
	MARYLAND.	
1	J. A. J. Cresswell, R.	
2	Ed. H. Webster, R.*†	
3	Henry W. Davis, R.	
4	Francis Thomas, R.*†	
5	Benj. G. Harris, D.†	
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1	Thos. D. Eliot, R*†	
2	Oakes Ames, R.†	
3	Alexander H. Rice, R.*†	
4	Samuel Hooper, R*†	
5	John B. Alley, R.*†	
6	Daniel W. Gooch, R.*†	
7	Geo. S. Boutwell, R.†	
8	John D. Baldwin, R.†	
9	W. B. Washburn, R.†	
10	Henry L. Dawes, R.*†	
	MICHIGAN.	
1	Fernando Beamen, R.*	
2	Charles Upson, R.†	
3	John W. Longyear, R.†	
4	Francis Kellogg, R.*†	
5	Aug. C. Baldwin, D.	
6	John F. Driggs, R.†	
	MINNESOTA.	
1	William Windom, R.*†	
2	Ignatius Donnelly, R.†	
	MISSOURI.	
1	Samuel Knox, R.*	
2	Henry T. Blow, R.†	
3	John G. Scott, D.	
4	Jos. W. McClurg, R.†	
5	S. H. Boyd, R.	
6	Austin A. King, D.	
7	Benj. F. Loan, R.†	
8	Wm. A. Hall, D.*	
9	James S. Rollins, D*	
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1	Daniel Marcy, D.	
2	Edward H. Rollins, R*	
3	James W. Patterson, R.	
	NEW JERSEY.	
1	John F. Starr, R.†	
2	George Middleton, D.	
3	Wm. G. Steele, D*.	
4	Andrew J. Rogers, D†.	
5	Nehemiah Perry, D.*	
	NEW YORK.	
1	Dwight Townsend, D.	
2	Martin Kalbfleisch, D.	
3	Moses F. Odell, D.*	
4	Benjamin Wood, D.*	
5	Fernando Wood, D.	
6	Elijah Ward, D.*	
7	John W. Chandler, D.†	
8	Jas. Brooks, D.†	
9	Anson Herrick, D.	
10	Wm Radford, D.	
11	Charles H. Winfield, D.†	
12	Homer A. Nelson, D.	
13	John B. Steele, D.*	
14	John V. L. Pruyn, D.†	
15	John A. Griswold, R.†	
16	Orlando Kellogg, R.†	
17	Calvin T. Hulburd, R.†	
18	James M. Marvin, R.†	
19	Samuel F. Miller, R.	
20	A. W. Clark, R.*	
21	Francis Kernan, D.	
22	DeWitt C. Littlejohn, R.	
23	Thomas T Davis, R†	
24	T M Pomeroy, R*†	
25	Daniel Morris, R†	
26	G W Hotchkiss, R†	
27	R B Van Valkenburg, R*	
28	Freeman Clark, R.	
29	Augustus Frank, R*	
30	John B Ganson, D	
31	Reuben E Fenton, R*	
	OHIO.	
1	Geo H Pendleton, D	
2	Alexander Long, D	
3	Robert C Shenck, R†	
4	J F McKinney, D.	
5	F C Leblond, D†	
6	Chilton A White, D*	
7	Samuel S Cox, D*	
8	William Johnson, D	
9	Warran P Noble, D*	
10	Jas M Ashley, R*†	
11	Wells A Hutchins, D	
12	Wm E Finck, D†	
13	John O'Niell, D	
14	George Bliss, D	
15	James R. Morris, D*	
16	Joseph W White, D	
17	Ephraim R Eckley, R†	
18	Rufus P Spalding, R†	
19	James A Garfield, R†	
	OREGON.	
	John R McBride, R	
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1	Samuel J Randall, D†	
2	Charles O'Neill, R†	
3	Leonard Myers, R†	
4	Wm D Kelley, R*†	
5	M Russell Thayer, R†	
6	John D Stiles, D*	
7	John M Broomall, R†	
8	S E Ancona, D*†	
9	Thaddeus Stevens, R*†	
10	Myer Strouse, D†	
11	Philip Johnson, D*†	
12	Charles Dennison, †	
13	Henry W. Tracy, R	
14	Wm H Miller, D	
15	Joseph Baily, D*	
16	Alexander H Coffroth, D	
17	Archd. McAlister, R	
18	James T Hale, R*	
19	G W Schofield, R†	
20	Amos Myers, R	
21	John L Dawson, D†	
22	J K Moorhead, R*†	
23	Thomas Williams, R†	
24	Jesse Lazear, D*	
	RHODE ISLAND.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864.



THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, that they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

WANTED.—An apprentice to the printing business will be received at this office. A boy fifteen years of age or upwards, of good inteligence, the more education the better, of good habits and industrious. To such a boy a good opportunity will be offered, to learn the art of printing, and the additional opportunity of improvement and advancement in his education.

BROOKS SERIES of Arithmetics for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford Pa. Agent.

To Our Subscribers.

Our subscribers are reminded that it requires money to print the INQUIRER. Every thing we use costs money. Will our subscribers bear this in mind and remember us the coming Court term, if not sooner?

☞ All subscriptions paid before the first of December next will be creditedat our advance rates, of two dollars a year. If payment is delayed after that time, the rates will be increased, in accordance with our publications,

☞ After the first of January next no paper will be sent out of the county, unless paid for in advance. We hope our subscribers out of the county will not take this amiss. But the large and thus far increasing expenses, in the printing business, makes us fee that in order to carry it on successfully, a cash system as nearly as may be, must be adopted.

We learn with regret that Captain Frank Holsinger, of Woodbury, attached to the 9th Army Corps, has been seriously wounded in the right arm, below the elbow. We wish him a speedy recovery.

A small boy of Mr. William Wolf, residing near "The Mills," in Bedford township, fell on last Wednesday and badly fractured his right arm. The child has been for some time afflicted with paralysis of the left arm and side, which has caused him to suffer at times with spasms, which were the cause of the fall that has thus doubly afflicted him.

Exemptions Under the State Draft.

The following extract of a letter from Inspector General Todd, has been furnished us for publication:—

"In regard to exemptions," says Genenall Todd, "the citizen owes allegience and as a consequence service to both State and National Governments, and exemption from service (by reason of having paid Commutation, put into U. S. Service a substitute, or having served over two years in the army or navy of the U. S.,) under the provisions of the Act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces does not relieve a party from the service he owes the State under her Militia laws.—In reference to persons who have served three years in active service see Sec. 9, Act of 4th of May 1864. (This Act exempts all who have served three years. —ED. INQUIRER.) The certificate of disability given by the Physician of Enrollment Board of U. S. should not, per se, be regarded as sufficient evidence of disqualification for State service. Each board must determine its own exemptions in the manner prescribed by law. The 3d Art. Sec. 2d Act of May 4, 1864 requires the party to make an affidavit of the facts on which he claims to be exempt, but does not appear to require corroborating affidavits, the Commissioners are to judge whether the *facts* set forth are sufficient grounds for exemption."

COL. WILLIAM T. CHAPMAN.

The following letter has been handed to us, announcing the death of the gentleman whose name heads this article:

TOPEKA, Mason Co., Ill., December 1, 1864.

MR. WM. CHAPMAN:

Dear Sir—By request of Mrs. Chapman, I announce to you the sad tidings of the death of your honored son, Col. Wm. T. Chapman, at his post of honor. He died of Chronic Diarrhœa, on the morning of the 23d ult., at Pulaski, Tenn., after a renewed attack of the disease for two weeks. Thus dies for his country an affectionate husband and father, an honored son, and a most highly esteemed neighbor and friend.

Most respectfully yours,
DANL. MARSH.

Col. Chapman, we learn, was a native of this place, and, with some interruptions, resided here until, in the vigor of early but matured manhood he removed to the west. He was a printer by profession, and for several years prior to leaving, had been the editor and proprietor of the "Bedford Inquirer," which he conducted with much ability and success. He removed to the State of Illinois and settled on a farm, where, successfully engaged in its peaceful pursuits, he resided until the breaking out of the war, when, without any hesitation, he exchanged the inoffensive garb and implements of the husbandman for the arms and habiliments of the soldier. He entered into the contest with all the energy of his nature, and by his bravery and good conduct soon rose to the position he held at the time of his death. His services were chiefly, if not altogether, in the Army of the Cumberland. He was in numerous engagements and was repeatedly wounded; and although he suffered much from his wounds, as well as from impaired health, and was urged by his friends to retire from the army and return home, he heeded no counsels but those of patriotism, and heroically remained at the post of duty and honor, until stricken down by the fell destroyer.

Thus has fallen another of our patriotic men, who, hating and resisting treason, willingly and nobly laid his life on his country's altar, to save and perpetuate the national existence.

To the aged and bereaved parents, and to the mourning family and friends, we tender our warmest sympathies.

MILITARY Officers and Soldiers should have Brown's Bronchial Troches, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken upon the appearance of a Cold or Cough, which if neglected, may terminate in something worse. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which are sold everywhere at 25 cents a box.

DIED.

LEADER—Killed, on White River, Ark., by a guerilla, Ord. Serg. WILLIAM LEADER, son of Major Henry Leader, of Berrien Springs, Michigan, and formerly of Bedford, aged about 30 years.

LEE.—On the 4th of December, in Cumberland Valley, of Croup, WILLIAM FRANCIS HAFFER, son of Andrew and Callie Lee, aged 3 months.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Farmers, Mechanics, Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.

Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who has just received an elegant assortment of

NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Cnen Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey, Blankets, Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Capes and Cuffs—Ladies' Repellant Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for men and boys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Merino Undershirts and Drawers. Hats and Caps, every style, quality and color. Boots and Shoes, in great variety. A large assortment of

QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES:—

Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864-2m

Bedford Insurance Agency.

WYOMING

Insurance Company,

WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,842

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback,	L. D. Shoemaker,
R. D. Lacoe,	John Reichard,
D. G. Driesbach,	Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams,	R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher,	Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross,	G. M. Harding.

G. M. HOLLENBACK, President
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Pres't.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD.
ASSETS, ... $3,000,000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, ... $6,000,000.

☞ Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent,
Dec. 2, 1864-tf. Bedford, Pa.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Blader, Kidneys, Gravel, Organic Weakness Dropsy.

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See Advertisement in another Column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

November 18, 1864-1m.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his ofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—tf.

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make gues comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks andin barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct 18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will sold at public out cry, on the premises, on

Friday, the 16th day of December, next,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described valuable real estate, to wit: The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining land of John Eshelman, John Replogle, John Holsinger, Daniel Stair and Jacob Roughnour, containing

Sixty-Two Acres and Seventy-One Perches,

net measure, having thereon a new Two Story Log Frame House, Bank Barn and out buildings, and a Young Apple Orchard. Most of the land is cleared and under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. To be sold as the property of the minor children of Jacob Kauffman. Terms, one half in hand on the 1st of April next, remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. Also, at the same time and place, the other one undivided half of same tract of land, on the same terms, as the property of Jacob Kauffman.

FREDERICK KAUFFMAN,
Guardian of minor children of Jacob Kauffman.
JACOBKAUFFMAN.

nov25'64-ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Fulton County, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises,

On Tuesday the 27th Day of December, 1864,

a tract of land situate in Taylor Township, in said County of Fulton, adjoining lands of Ludwick Fisher, Abraham King, David Stephens' heirs and James Devens,

Containing 100 Acres and 8 Perches,

about 50 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 5 acres are meadow, with an apple orchard of young trees and a number of plum and cherry trees, and having thereon erected a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE and Log Stable, with an abundance of good water. The land is the best quality of Red Slate and is near the great drove Three Mountain Road.

Terms Cash at confirmation of the sale. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

DANIEL SAMS,
Dec.2,1864-ts Admr. of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Brinkey, deceased, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on

Thursday, 22d Day of December,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that valuable farm, late the residence of said deceased, situate in Junista Township, on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road, adjoining lands of Andrew Statler, Wm. Frazier, James Burns, Catharine Dannaker's heirs and others,

Containing 300 Acres,

more or less; about Seventy Acres cleared and under fence, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon. This land is well timbered, and will make a suitable site for a tannery, having sufficient water power and an abundance of bark timber. Terms reasonable and will be made known on day sale.

There will also be sold, at the same time and place, the personal property of Mrs. Brinkey, consisting of a Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and Household Furniture. Also, one of Boyer's celebrated Farmer's Mills.

LEWIS A. STATLER,
nov251864ts. Administrator.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains Two Hundred Acres good limestone land, about One Hundred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel.
Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS.

NEW FIRM.

HAVING this day associated with C. L. Buck in the mercantile business at New Enterprise, hereafter the business will be transacted in the name of D. F. Buck & Son.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE old books are in the hands of D. F. Buck for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to call and settle, by giving their notes or otherwise.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit the patronage of all prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

D. F. BUCK & SON.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864. [oct.28,'64.]

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir*: I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir*: In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir*:—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
W. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [ap'r 64.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec. 2, 1864. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make.—Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ladies Dress Goods.

FRENCH Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French All Wool Reps and Wool Delaines, all colors, Poplins, Mohairs, Cobergs, Alpacas, every fashionable color, cheap at

dec.2. CRAMER & CO'S.

Important.

BEFORE you spend your cash for winter clothing, call at Cramer & Co's., and see how low you can buy every description of goods. They have on hand a large stock and will sell at short profits.

dec.2

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance to all—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexses will find this information invaluable.

dec.2,'64-3m.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminel Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.—Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative elects eradifies from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Shavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Patent Medicine Depot, No. 115 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. These powders can be had at manufacturers' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly
IN ALL STAGES OF

CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill, M. D.*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS: ☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Whit'or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature or too Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics, iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine,"* &c.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation
OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depotin the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N.Y.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,

BLOODY RUN, PA.,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,

SPICES, &C., &C.

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtee in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

We offer to purchasers throughout the United States a large and splendid assortment of Jewelry and Plated Ware of every description at prices which defy competition.

ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL

FREE OF CHARGE.

For the benefit of persons wishing a neat, pretty, and useful article at a moderate price, we attach the following price list:

Ladies' handsome Neck Chain $1.00; single stone imitation Diamond Ring $1.00; Cluster imitation Diamond Ring $2; Heavy Plated Vest Chain $1.25; Heavy Plain Rings (will stand the strongest acid) $1; Heavy Plated black enamelled Sleeve Buttons 50 cents; gents single stone or cluster imitation Diamond Pins $1; magnificent Bracelets $1.25; handsomely chased Medallions $1.25; Pen and Pencil with extention case $1.50; Ladies' beautiful Revolving Pin (can be worn on either side) $1.25; Ladies' small Jet or Garnet Pin $1; handsome ladies' set of Pin and Drops Coal; Carbuncle or Opal sets $1.25; fancy Watch Keys $1; Ladies' Long Guard and Chatelaine Chains $1; genuine Gutta Percha Pins for hair or likeness $1; Seal Rings $1; red or black Ball Ear Drops 50 cents; children's handsome Carbuncle or Coral Armlets $1; Vest Hooks, fancy patterns, 50 cents; Carbuncle Studs and Sleeve Buttons $1; Silver-plated Butter Knives $1.50 per pair; Silver-plated Spoons $2.50 per half dozen.

All articles Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

All orders filled immediately. A liberal reduction in price will be made on orders for a number of articles at one time.

Addresss all orders to

NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,
Oct. 7, 1864-3m 311½ Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FORSELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at *"Cheap Corner,"* a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of.

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SBAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS,
VAILS,	COMBS,
HOSIERY,	TRIMMING.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIE

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and its; Mental and Physical Incapacity. resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to an any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box, 4586.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitatien in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervus system. numerous remedies were recommended by riends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reput

News and Other Items.

Mr. Banting has achieved greatness by growing less.—*Punch.*

Time has made life too long for our hopes, but too brief for our deeds.

We promise according to our hopes; we perform according to our fears.

Married life too often begins with rosewood and mahogany and ends with pine.

Man is imitated by four things, an echo, a shadow, an ape and a mirror.

The good wear their years as a crown upon the brow, the bad as a burden upon the back.

Not half so beautiful is the most penetrating eye as that which lets everything penetrate it.

Free feasts, balls and barbacues often turn out to be the most expensive ones a man ever attends.

When we hear that a friend has detected some fault in us, we are always disposed to do him the same favor.

A young gentleman says he thinks that young ladies who refuse good offers of marriage are too "*No*-ing by half."

The ideal merchant is a man acting and capable of thinking; the ideal scholar is a man thinking, but capable of acting.

Most people are a little shy of religion. They give it a day entirely to itself, and make it a stranger to the other six.

One individual's selfishness doubles that of others, and this again redoubles that; and so layer upon layer of ice is frozen.

The best things on all subjects in this world of ours are said not by the practical workers, but by the careful observers.

A man that will not do well in his present place because he longs to be higher, is fit to be neither where he is nor yet above it.

The battle-field may mature in one day the precious flower of immortality, which would require a whole life to blossom elsewhere.

Never meet trouble half way, but let him have the whole walk for his pains. Perhaps he will give up his visit in sight of your house.

Two dull and torpid natures may be aroused by contact with each other; even a couple of dry sticks rubbed together, will make a flame.

A boy will perspire as freely in playing cricket or football as in turning a crank or a treadmill, and with far better results physically and mentally.

Action, mimicry and silence lie far oftener than the tongue, which most men endeavor as long as possible to keep pure from the hateful perpetration of a lie.

The hyperboles of anger are never so serious with a man as those of love; the former only the other party must believe, the latter he is fool enough to believe himself.

Nothing is so fallible as human judgment, but nothing so pitiless. The one black spot in our hearts—the devil's share in us—is that the general impulse is to believe the worst.

When we see what a man is, we don't ask how he was educated. The fruits of a tree afford a better test of its condition than a statement of the composts used in dressing it.

Moral beauty, the reflection of the soul in the countenance, is as superior to superficial comliness as mind is to matter. Those who look good cannot fail to be good-looking

In all evils which admit a remedy, impatience should be avoided, because it wastes that time and attention in complaints which, if properly applied, might remove the cause.

It is a great mistake to think that the majority are always in the right. They were not so in the matter of the flood—and they've been wrong several times since.

Tom—Don't you think some verses would touch her, Charley—a beautiful poem? Charley—Oh, hang your verses, Tom. If you want to enjoy life, drop poetry and gals altogether, and join a fire company.

In describing the difference between aristocracy and democracy, it is wittily said of Cincinnati: The democracy are those who kill hogs for a living; the aristocracy those whose fathers have killed hogs.

There are some very cultivated men who split themselves in opposite directions towards heaven and hell, just as a salamander, cut in two, runs forward with its front and backward with its hind part.

"You had better ask for manners than for money," said a finely-dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who had asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had most of," was the boy's reply.

An ode to a waterfall:—

"Such curls as those your sister wears,
How many maids have prayed for;
Now, candidly, are they her own!"
"Oh, yes, they're hers—and paid for."

EXTERMINATE THE INDIANS.—The people of Shasta county, California, after having failed in the vain attempt to conciliate and civilize the Indians, and suffered to a great degree from their murders and robberies, have at last resolved upon extermination. It has been resolved that no Indian shall be allowed to live east of the Sacramento and south of Pitt river. All found in these limits are to be killed.

"Have you relatives in the army?" asked a second lieutenant of a lady sitting in the car seat with him.—"Yes." "Your husband?" "Yes, sir." "From what state?" "Illinois." "Illinois (patronizingly) has sent some fine troops, ma'am. Your husband wears a strap, I presume?" "Yes, sir." "Is he with the Potomac army?" "Yes, sir." "May I inquire his name? I am acquainted with a good many *brother* officers there." "Certainly, sir—Ulysses S. **Grant.**" (Exit lieutenant for the smoking car.)

SLEEP IN THE CRADLE.

Sleep! soft bedewer of infantine eyes,
Pouter of little rosy lips! plump hands
Are doubled into deeply-dimpled fists
And stretched in rosy languor, curls are laid
In fragrance on the rounded baby-face,
Kiss-worthy darling! Stiller of clear tongues
And silvery laughter! Now the musical noise
Of little feet is silent, and blue shoes
No more come pattering from the nursery door.
Death is not of thee, Sleep! Thy calm domain
Is tempered with a dreamy bliss, and dimmed
With haunted glooms, and richly sanctified
With the fine elements of Paradise!

David Gray.

A CURE FOR JEALOUSY.—A jealous man who was on a visit to London was induced to call on a clairvoyant to ascertain what his wife was doing at her residence, some ninety miles away. "She is sitting in her parlor," said the lady, "and looks out of the window, as if in expectation." "Strange," said the gentleman, "who can she expect?" "Some one enters the door, she sees him and caresses him fondly." "Horrible!" interrupted the gentleman, thinking of the divorce court. "Now he lays his head on her lap, and looks tenderly into her eyes."—"Dreadful! she shall suffer for this." "Now he wags his tail!" and as this explained the story, old Jealousy decamped and resolved not to be inquisitive again in regard to his wife.

There is a relish for taking down for its own sake, a vein of hardness and cold-bloodedness, which belongs to some very respectable sort of people, impelling them to give a stone instead of bread—to utter flinty "I told you so's," cold moralities, inopportune counsels, and harsh reminders, when the confiding spirit has laid bare it needs, or its penitence, and asked for sympathy. Often the mere knowledge of doing the thing well is motive enough. It is an irresistible temptation to express one's self with point; and, in fact, half of all the current stories are of neatly turned disagreeable things—not sneer or satire, but some cold, shivering half-truth, for which nobody is the better.

NEW YORK CROWDED.—New York city is so overflowing with people that houses are almost unobtainable, and rents are enormous, while the hotels are crowded with boarders at four dollars per day. Furnished houses in select localities rent at prices varying from $200 to $1,000 per month. Even at these rates, says the *Express*, but few houses can be obtained, and many landlords will not give leases. The tenement houses are of course crammed full. Mechanics and traders vainly seek for suitable houses for their families. There was never such a time in New York.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.
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Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as heretofre, at the old rates, viz:—

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2. THE EDINBUGH REVIEW (WHIG).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (FREE CHURCH).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (LIBERAL).
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☞The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

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ANNOUNCE to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

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COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
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For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

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WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
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AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
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LOOKING GLASSES,

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BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

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is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

S. & W. SHUCK.

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QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

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Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
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THE following kinds of
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The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Thresuing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

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The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

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Pittsburg, Pa.
july 3, 1863—zz.

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HAVING lately purchased an excellent assortment of FALL AND WINTER Clothing consisting of
OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS
Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats and Caps White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves and Notions in Variety. We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase, to give us a call at our

NEW STORE IN SCHELLSBURG.

Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864, (Sept. 16-tf.)

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.
Bedford, May 13, 1864.tf.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf

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Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!
Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the net cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require cash sales.

Hereafter, until business get into a more healthy condition, we must sell exclusively for cash.

In return for this favor from our customers, we promis them goods at the very lowest cash rates.

We are closing our books; our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued custom.
We remain truly your friends,
G. BLYMYER & SON.
Oct. 7, 1864-4t.

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Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Dealers in
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So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

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COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
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A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.
Address,
LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER
march 18, 1864—tf

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

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EVERY THING IS NOW
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LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
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apr. '8 1864—d.

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BEDFORD, Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.
Bedford, June 24, 1864.

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BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL
WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students*, and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs*. They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most*, of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

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CELEBRATED
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A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

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The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as an invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

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Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Grave and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation

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For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

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